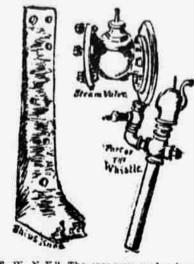
South street. The schooner Alice Curtis, Capt.

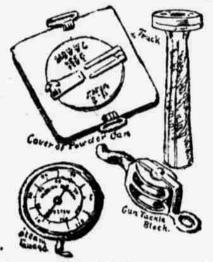


he wreckage from Little Cayman, Capt. Bod-See notified the Custom House, and the material was admitted free of duty, but no effort was made by the Federal authorities to recover the elies of the historic ship.

The most interesting relic is a truck, from which, it is said, the American flag floated when the ship sank the Alabama. It bears the mark Kars." The tops of powder cans lie among the stuff bearing the inscriptions: " Model 1854.

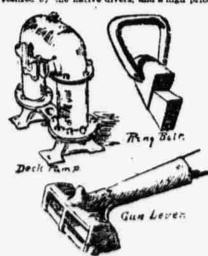


S., W. N. Y." The cans were made of copper, and would hold from 200 to 300 pounds. There are several gun blocks, gun levers, wheels, and tracks for the guns. Three steam gauges. marked "American Steamship Gauge Company," and two deck pumps marked "U. S. pany, and two two panes panes, 2,000 pounds of blunt copper bolts, twisted and warped, are smeng the wreckage, Other relies are: A part of her steam whistle, ring bolts, chains, steam pipes, chocks, railings,



pengrers, and the ship's knees. One of the nieces of wreokage is a wheel, which was used in the elevating and lowering of a gun. The nettless correct with rust.

The natives of Little Cayman recovered nearly all of the wreck. Portions of it are said to have been sold at high prices to individual relic hanters. The last reports from Roncador are that not a remnant of the beat can be found. The value of the following and jetsam was quickly realized by the native divers, and a high price



evoked for the material at first. The instead stees of the authorities compelled Capt. Hod-te sell his carge for junk. Name the junk dealer, bought the wreckase a aperulation, but as Uncle Samudid not en-ile here it he intends to sell it merely as the true it he intends to sell it merely as

GEORGE H. BURGESS'S REVENGE.

His Attentions to Miss Ginneyer Boing Refused, He Threatens Her Futher. George H. Burgess, aged 23 years, of 2,525 Atlactic avenue, Brooklyn, was found guilty yes-terday by Police Justice Tighe of sending tureatening letters to Arthur Ginnever of 53 St. John's place and remanded for sentence. The letters began to make their appearance after Burgess found that his attentions to Miss Ginnever were distasteful to her and her par-

Ginaryer were distasteful to her and her parents. The entries in a memorandum book found
to Burgess at the time of his arrest show him to
be a crank. This is a sample:

What is the emblem of the United States?
Is it the defender of anything? No! I speak
se at American. Is it the defender of our homes?
No. Then ist us he particule and band ourselves
logether and make it the defender of something.
In the twong times of the Revolution the maxim
of betriotism, was "Millions for defence, not a
cent for tribute." Toolay, as hundreds realize,
we are giving and compelled to give, under the
influence of powers which should not be, "Millions for tribute, but not a cent for defence."

Washington, Aug. 27,-Capt. Healy of the because outler Boar reports his arrival at Port and from Siberia with forty-eight head of indeer, which he obtained from the natives by rading called flour, &c., for them. He found herd at Port Clarence had increased in head since last year. The natives at Indian head and the Lawrence Island, points at subton the touched, were found to be in a flourishing fatton. The natives at Indian Point had repaired five whales and the white men only in latter people had become so discourable that they had decided to move away. Heady said that after coaining he would state away for Point Harrow, the recriterians way for Point Harrow, the recriterians of the North American Lennisphere phototed in white men, and on which the States tioverament has creeked a relief State. AMERICAN BIMETALLISTS IN LON-

Speeches by the Hon, W. C. Whitney, Senator Wolcott, Prof. Francis A. Walker the Right Hon, Henry Chaplin, the Right Hon, William Lidderdate, and Others,

LONDON, Aug. 18, Sir William Houldsworth entertained on Tuesday last at dinner Mr. Whitney of New York, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Francis A. Walker and Mr. Brooks Adams of Boston. There were present to meet these distinguished Americans the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Right Hop, Henry Chap-Oibbs, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. Herman Schmidt, Prof. Foxwell, Mr. Heseltine, Mr. Murray Guthrie, Mr. Beston, Mr. McNiel of Manchester, and Mr. Robertson,

After dinner, in proposing the health of the guests, Sir William Houldsworth drew attention to the increasing urgency of the silver question, and expressed the hope that some means might be adopted by which the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race might at last cooperate in settling this issue. The great catastrophe in the exchanges with all Asia and South America had inflicted infinite disaster upon the trade of the entire world; nor was there the smallest indication pointing to an adjustment of these troubles, nor any promise that the present disastrous fall of prices had culminated. "We appeal," said Sir William, "to the great American nation to stand in the van of the movement for monetary reform and monetary unity. We in England have been laggards; but I point out to our visitors the real and active povement of public opinion in this country during the past year as an earnest of our intention to get into line with the bimetallic movement and tradition of the United States."

Gen. Francis Walker, in reply, declared his be-lief that the United States would go every whit sifer that the United States would go every whit as far to secure the settlement of this issue as was consistent with national financial safety. "I admit," said Gen. Walker, "that while always a bimetallist by conviction, yet any support of silver and any assertion of the world-wide importance of stable exchanges has aroused in the United States such excessive demands on the part of a certain section of our community that for some years I had felt that the part of prudence was to sit still. But during the past two years the increasing danger, the imminent danger, of the situation has so deeply impressed me that I have felt impelled to do everything in my power to educate public opinion in the Eastern States to the crisis which is to-day at last in full sight of all men. I regard the safe settlement of this question as far more than any mere problem of finance. I believe that it involves the very progress of civilization in the Western nations." Senator Wolocut said: "I feel that much more real interest attaches to the attitude of Mr. Whitney and Gen. Walker at the present time than to the attitude and efforts of those who think with me that the United States with open minus can single-handed act as the world's money changer and can maintain the parity of the metals. And seeing that for three years to come no effective silver legislation can be secured at Washington, such legislation can be secured at Washington, such legislation during President Cleveland's term being impossible, the bimetallic contest has to-day shifted itself from Washington to Westminster. But I am glad to endorse Gen. Walker's assertion to-night that ninety percent of the people of the United States is not one of principles, but of methods only—how best we can encourage action on the part of Great Britain; and this being the position we think, some of us, that perhaps the offer to your colonial premiers to a little friendly but determined girding at Downing street. I notice, however, that, just as a distinguished American humorist was prepa as far to secure the settlement of this issue as was consistent with national financial safety.

de citabilshment of himstall win by himstall agreement. We, therefore, shad ready at any time to support free coinage by agreement with Great Britain and the Continental powers. Hut in Great Britain you are not agreed even as to the policy of an international settlement of the question, and the battle ground therefore appears to not to be on this side to-day. To an observer it does however appear that a change of national settlement of the pears to not to be on this side to-day. To an observer it does however appear that a change of national settlement have been greatly districted that the settlement of the theory of the to-day of the to-day of the doctors of the theory of bimetallism. These theories we are all concerned to bring within the domain of constructive politics, and the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better: but I venture to appead the sooner the better to the sooner the soon

said or written and said of form. Its thought perhaps he had said enough to show that in England they were confronted with difficulties greater than was the case in America in pressing forward his question to any really and the said of the said o

was any insufficiency in the supply of gold for motive of free coinage.

Mr. Whitney said that he had been greatly interested in attending the dinner, but that he needs of trade and finance, and the large amounts accumulated in the great European was his first introduction to bimetallic society. As a firm believer, however, in the principle of bimetallism, he hoped that something might be done to bring Great Britain and the United States to a lasting agreement upon a subject of this importance. "We are," said Mr. Whitney, "at the present moment looking at the subject from different standpoints. Our people in the United States are believers in the policy and the practicability of the double standard; we have inherited this belief and we have prospered under such a system of currency. You will find that it has been at all times included in the platforms of both political parties, and it is entirely safe to asythat ninety percent, years as to methods; we are divided upon the question of the wisdom and practicability of undertaking free coinage, and so the policy of such makeshifts as Biand and sa and Shorman acts; but we sall believe in and shall all work together for the catablishment of bimetallism by international agreement. We, therefore, stand ready at any finances and in the control of the safe of trade and finance, and the great European amounts accumulated in the great European amounts ac

modities. That rise of prices was followed by several years of decilining values. He must in fairness admit that there had been a considerable increase in the annual production of gold, and that present indications favored its continuance for some time; but against this increase must be set the stoppage of those additions to the world's currency formerly made by silver, and the probability also of a future increase of demand.

Looking then at the position he had so briefly sketched out, Mr. Lidderdale thought there was grave reason to fear that trade and commerce had still to suffer seriously from the conservations of the demonstization of silver, and he therefore welcomed with the greatest pleasure the cooperation in a common cause, of their friends from America, to whose exertions they were already so much indebted.

HER ONLY COLORED WOMAN CLERK, Jersey City Wonders What Has Become

of Clever Miss Hattle Morritt. Miss Hattle Merritt of 32 Bright street, who has been employed as directory clerk in the Jersey City Post Office for three years, has not been at work since last Friday. Miss Merritt is a clever young colored woman who was gradnated from the High School four years ago with honor. She then took the six months' course in the training school, and asked to be made a teacher. She was not appointed. There are no colored teachers in the Jersey City public schools. Through the influence of her father, James Merritt, who is a leader of the colored Republi-

Merritt, who is a leader of the colored Republi-cans, Miss Merritt secured the place in the Post Office from Postmaster Dickinson. Postmaster Jordan retained her when he succeeded Col. Dickinson. Last Friday Miss Merritt went into Mr. Jordan's private office and announced that she was about to leave. Mr. Jordan asked her if she could not remain until Sept. I, but she said she couldnot, as she was going to leave right away. said she couldn't, as she was going to leave right away.

At her home yesterday evening Hattie's sieter said that she had gone to Philadelphia to visit some fraids. "If she had gone of to get married," her slater said, "we would certainly know something about it. She needed a rest, and she has gone to Philadelphia to get it. It is not true that she has eloped. She will probably not true that she has eloped. She will probably not go back to the Post Office, as she does not care to retain has place there."

Miss Merritt is the first and only colored woman appointed to an official post in Jersey City. Her father is in the City Collector's office.

He Robs Clube and Hotels.

George Seither, 18 years old, is locked up at Police Headquarters for a series of thefts committed while employed as hall boy at various hotels and club houses. He was arrested on Saturday at Twenty-third street and Third

Seither has made a full confession. He has Settler has made a full confession. He has been in and around New York for three months. It was his custom to secure a place as hall loy in a hotel or club and when the opportunity offered rob the place and disappear. He never took large amounts of money. Jewelry was his favorite hosty. Among the places he robbed are the Hotel Lincoln, at Fifty-second street and Frouth avenue: the Republican Club of Newark, the Country Club of Westchester county, and several other clubs and hotels. Settler halls from Philadelphia, where his mother now lives.

Widow Claus to Blame, the Justice Thinks. Andrew F. Schinkling, the coachman who, on Sanday morning, went to the house of the Widow Ciaus, at 946 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, and wanted to shoot her because she refused to marry him, was arraigned in the Gates. Avenue Police Court yesterday. Through an interpreter, Schinkling said that the woman had laid steeped to him, and, when she had captured him completely, she tried to cast him adrift. He added that he went to the house to kill only limself.

He added that he history is the state of this whole trouble, "and the Justice to Mrs. Claus. "But for you I think he would not be here now." Schnkling was remanded to just until Friday in default of \$1.500 ball. Meanwhile his sanity will be inquired into.

TONS OF POWDER ABOARD.

RECAUTIONS TAREN IN TRANS-

PORTING THE EXPLOSITE. All Pires on the Ludina Monarch Put Out Before She Took On Her Consignment, and Again Before It Was Unloaded-Smokeless Powder for Sporting Guns,

The Wilson line steamship Lydian Monarch, Capt. W. S. Morgan, arrived in this port from London on Sunday morning, having on board ten tons of smokeless powder. Because of the powder in her cargo she was ordered to anchor in Gravesend Hay. The smokeless powder was consigned to sporting goods firms of this city, who have been making cartridges from it for a year or more. Large quantities of smokeless powder have been coming into this port al-most every week for several months. It is all consigned to dealers in sporting goods, who say that while it makes the cartridges more expensive most hunters will have nothing else. Ten tons of powder, smokeless or any other

kind, is a ticklish thing for a steamship to carry. but the officers of the Lydian Monarch say they have been carying powder for years and have never had an accident. Great precautions are taken. The steamer is not permitted to take the powder aboard until she has left London, and when this port is reached she must discharge the explosive portion of her cargo before docking. The smokeless powder that came over on the Lydian Monarch was packed in half-pound copper cans, one hundred of which were carried n a wooden case lined with zinc.

The Lydian Monarch took on an assorted cargo at London and steamed to a point off Graves end, where lighters having on board the cases of powder were in waiting. Before she was allowed to get near the smaller craft all her fires were put out. Even the galley stove was extinguished, and every match on board was stowed safely away, far from the spot where the powder was to be placed. Then the lighters came alongside, and the work of getting the

the powder was to be placed. Then the lighters came alongside, and the work of getting the powder on board was begun. Just beforethings were ready for the powder the seamen on the steamer, who are indulged until the last momoment, were required to lay aside their pipes, so that when the first case of powder was lifted over the rail there was not so much as a spark anywhere on the steamer. Despite the weight of the cases they were taken on board by the men. A hoisting machine would require an engine, and an engine a fire, all of which would have been in violation of the law.

When the Lvdian Monarch left London she was laden to her capacity, except on the starboard side of the lower deck aft. In this part of the steamer a sort of wooden cage, not unlike a huge chicken coop, had been built for the reception of the powder. It was made of heavy boards, nailed together with copper nails, and was just beside the main hatchway. The cases of powder were handed carefully from main to man until they reached this store room, where they were packed for the voyage by First Officer William Sanders and Second Officer Hugh Dibb. As soon as the last case was packed away and the entrance to the magazine had been boiled with heavy strips of wood, the main and every other hatchway were battened down, so that it would be impossible for any one to get near the powder. Not once during the trip were any of the latches opened, and severe punishment would have been inflicted upon any man caught lighting a match or smoking near the spot where the Lydian Monarch dropped anchor in Gravescal Hay, the powder was in exactly the same condition as when it was placed on Board at Gravescand, England.

Early yesterday morning preparations were made to remove the powder from the steamer to lighters. Before a hatch was opened every fire on board was put out. The lighters then came alongside, and as delicately as they would have handled cases of fine china the seamen of the Lydian Monarch group results of the powder was proved the fact had been remov displayed and an engine a fre, all of which would have been involation of the law. When the Lydian Monarch left, London she when the Lydian Monarch left, London she in the Lydian donarch left, London she in the Lydian and the left of the steamer a sert of wooden cage, not the lighter with copper nails, and was just beside the main hatchway. The cases of powder were handed carcfully from where they were packed for the voyage by First Officer William Sanders and Second Officer Hugh Jibb. As soon as the last they were packed for the voyage by First Officer William Sanders and Second Officer Hugh Jibb. As soon as the last they were packed for the voyage by First Officer William Sanders and Second to the magazine had been bolted with heavy other in the latchway were battened down, so that it to the magazine had been bolted with heavy other in the latchway were battened down, so that it powder. Not once during the trip were any of the hatches opened, and severe punishment would have been inflicted upon any man caught the powder had been stored. All of these precautions were kept upduring the trip, and on Sunday, when the Lydian Monarch dropped anchor in lighters, Before a hatch was opened every fire on beard was put out. The lighters then came alongside, and as delicately as they would have had to be the search of th

one night in a drunken brawl, by thrusting his knife into him thirteen times. One of the witnesses Abraham Bertram, besids acknowledging that Miller had told him this story, says:

" I was walking with August Miller, the man under arrest for the murder of Max Ochlenchlacger, one evening about two weeks ago, on River street near this spot, and, after he had

schlaeger, one evening about two weeks ago, on River street near this spot, and, after he had told me the story, the conversation turned upon the recent trial of the Anarchists Doebbeler and Starke, and the death of Oehlenschlaeger. I saked him if he knew who murdered Oehlenschlaeger, and he said:

"Of course I do. I have distinct knowledge of the murder and murderer, but I don't want you to say anything about it. I, the deponent, urged him to go before the proper authorities and fell what he knew, but he said: 'I won't say anything, not even if they cut my head off for my silence. But there, I have said too much to you. You keep still, will you?' I told him I knew nothing to tell. Then he asked if I had work, and when I told him that I had not been working for some time he asked me to come and board with him. He offered, if I kept still, to let me board at his house for nothing until I could get work. I said i would soon get work, and that would be unnecessary, and we separated."

Justice Stutzbach, before whom all the affidavits have been made, went to New York this morning in search of the man Koch, who is mentioned in Otto Van Hagen's ante-mortem statement as having been his companion on the night of May 9 last, when he was murdered. It is believed that Kuch, who is a ribbon weaver in one of the alls milis in New York city, can tell a great deal about Van Hagen's death which will throw light on the Oehlenschlaeger case. Justice Stutzbach returned to Paterson early this evening after a tiresome hunt and said he could not locate Koch.

The Justice told a SUS reporter that there would be about twenty persons in all who would further implicate Miller as the murderer of Cehlenschlaeger. The magnitarie is awaiting the return of Presecutor William B. dourley, who is enjoying a vacation at Newport.

Herman Hamer, Gehlenschlaeger strother-inlaw, and proprietor of a little hotel on thross street, this city, told a SUN reporter that on the afternoon of the day Oehlenschlaeger brund apon him when his body was discovere

No Injunction for the Brush Electric Com-

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27. In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Green refused to grant a preliminary injunction restraining the Electric Storage Battery Company of Gloucester City from infringing patents of the Brush Elec-tric Company in the manufacture of chloride accumulator storage batteries. The opinion is accumulator storage batteries. The opinion is based partly on the doubt that there is infringement. Profs. Morton. Chandler, Houston, and Br. Barker testified that there was and Profs. Bracket. Thomson, Cross, and Mr. Van Bize that there was not.

In whew of the conflicting testimony Judge streen decided that further investigation was necessary before the defendants are put to the instaivenience of a prelimitary injunction. Another reason for retusing the injunction was that the plaintiffs had not been diffgent in asserting and vindicating their rights, the defendants having been permitted to carry on business since 1828.

The Ericason at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Admiral Ramsay, acting Secretary of the Navy, received a tele-gram from Lieut. Usher announcing the arrival of the Ericsson at Charleston this morning after a fine passage from Key West, and that after a fine passage from key West, and that she salled for New London at noon. The Lieutenant says the boat performs better every day. Navai officers think that Licut. Usber will make no further stops until reaching New London, as indicated by this despatch, and that he will ster a direct course for New York harbor instead of running up the Chesapsake hay and working an inland trip between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Four Monauk, Ya., Aug. 27.—Cruiser Montgomery sailed for Yorktown this morning for target practice.

THE COAST DEFENCE SYSTEM. The Relations of the Army and the Navy to

It in Some Poreign Countries, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The proposed formsion of a new organization to be called the Marine Artillery, and to be composed both of the Marine Corps and of the present heavy bat teries of the army artillery, seems to have a double purpose. One is to get rid of the Marine Corps from service on cruising vessels by transferring it to adequate shore duties; the other, to increase the share of the navy in the coast de fence system. For the project proposes that the new organization, commanded by a Brigadler-General, shall be under the charge of the Navy Department. The army would retain the light batteries, and also, presumably, enough of its present artillery force for the frontier and other forts not on the seaboard or navigable waters

So far as the endeavor to exclude the Marine Corps is concerned, that is a matter which chiefly concerns the navy itself. The object is to have the bluejackets furnish their own ship's guard, under their petty officers, and, of course the commissioned officers, while the exclusion of the marines would allow each vessel to carry an equivalent additional number of seamer available for the general duties of the vessel. On the other hand, some naval officers want a marine guard aboard the vessels, and Secretary Herbert has plainly declared himself against any restriction in the present sphere of duty of the corps. But perhaps it is hoped by advocates of the new coast defence plan that, if a far more important career than that of watchmen at the stations is opened to the marines, there will be less objection to putting them exclusively on above duty, especially as the functions of the Navy Department would also thereby be greatly increased in importance.

Leaving that matter aside, the question of the relative parts to be played by the army and the navy in seaboard defence is itself one of much interest. The new proposition is plainly based on the German and French systems. French have a marine infantry and artillery, and the latter is a corps for land service. Under the general system the forts in France that face sea are manned by the marine artillery. while the forte not on the sea front are manned by the army. The entire force of marines is organized as an army corps, with four brigades of infantry of two regiments each, with headquarters respectively at Cherbourg, Breet, Rochefort, and Toulon, At Lorient are the

and covered by the guns of the latter, are properly considered as part of the shore defence apparatus. It is true that there is a system by which the coast is divided into districts, each with its central ship, whose commander has charge of the local floating defences, but that is quite another thing. In Anestria, also, coast defence is naturally under the Minister of War, as he administers the navy; but it is also the army commander of the district that has charge of the forts in his area.

It is not at all probable that our forts will ever be placed under navy control. The distinction between fixed and floating defences seems rather more clear and logical here, as in England, than the distinction between forts which are subject to sen attack and those which are liable only to land attack, as the element for ascribing the one or the other to the army or the navy. Hesides, even in France, as has been seen, the War Department is really supreme over coast defence. As to Germany, the contrast between her short coast line and our enormous one is not more remarkable than between her great army, which gives the War Office all it can attend to, and our little regular catabilishment, which would find a great part of its occupation gone with the forts and their garrisons taken from it. There is every reason to suppose, therefore, that, even if the Marine Corps should be turned into coast artillery, it would be transferred with the charge of the seacoast forts to the navy. That would be too much like having the tail wag the dog.

A SAILOR LAD'S MONUMENT. The Memory of First Class Apprentice Hill Honored by Mis Shipmates.

The officers and men of the United States flagship Chicago have sent to Mrs. Margaret Folle: of 62 South Tenth street, Williamsburgh, whose eighteen-year-old son, Charles F. Hill, a first class apprentice, was killed on Aug. 11 by falling from a yardarm of the cruiser when the Prince of Wales visited her at Cowes, a check for \$1,070.69. The money is the balance of \$1,400 which was collected after the boy's death to defray the expenses of embalming the body and sending it to this country. The money will be used to buy a monument, which will be erect-ed over the boy's grave in Greenwood. The monument will bear this inscription: In loving remembrance of First Class Apprentice Charles F. Hill, U. S. X. 12 years of age, who was killed while aloft manning yards in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales on the U. S. Eagship Chicago, at Cowes. Engiand, Aug. 11, 1894.

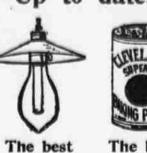
He met strange death face to face
With the courage of his race:
Not until the latest day
Shall his memory pass away.

Mrs. Foller received an autograph letter from
Capt. Maham, the Chicago's commander, telling
how the boy met his death. The funeral took
place from Mrs. Foller's house on Sunday afternoon. Eight marines from the cruiser San
Francisco acted as pall bearers. The interment
was in Greenwood.

Part of a Cliff Fell on Him.

Thomas Powers, a laborer employed by the Shanley Brothers, contractors, who are removing the rock from the Pennsylvania Railroad cut at the Point of Rocks, Jersey City, was cut at the Foint of Rocks, Jersey City, was crushed to death yesterday under a mass of falling rock. A blast had been fired, and the workmen were returning to remove the shattered rock when one of the men noticed that a part of the cliff was toppling. It had been dislodged by the force of the blast. The man shouted a warning to the others, and sli escaped except Powers. He was do years old, and leaves a wife and several married children.

Whiried to Beath on the Flywheel Belt. Patrick Walsh, 45 years old, of 545 Willow avenue, Hoboken, foreman in the Franklin paper mill, at Willow avenue and Eighth street, white repairing machinery yesterday was caught by the beit of the big flywheel. The wheel was making 1,600 revolutions a minute. Walsh was whirled up to the ceiling and his head struck against a beam. The space between the wheel and the ceiling was too small to permit him to pace, and he was torn away from the belt and fell into the pit. An ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital, but before it reached the mill Walsh was dead. Up to date.



light.

The best leaven

FIFTY PER CENT. THIS TIME. The Chienge "Associated Press" Again Haises Its Service Tariff.

CRICAGO, Aug. 27.-Another move in the onduct of the Chicago organization styling tself the "Associated Press" was a raise of 50 per cent., which was made last week on all its Chicago members and clients.

It is said here that the step was taken for a

double purpose first, to narrow by a little added revenue the gap between the expenses and receipts of the organization in its warfare with the United Press, and, second, to promote the secret business schemes of certain newspaper owners by making as burdensome as posaible the publication of certain local contemporaries. It is well understood that the Times, Journal, and Freie Presse are stumblingblocks in the path of the controlling spirits of the Western organization, the Times as a penny paper, particularly since the late railroad strike, being strong rival of the Record, owned by Victor F. Lawson; the Journal standing in the way of the success of John R. Walsh's Evening Post, whose position and business standing in the newspaper world are understood to be not entirely satisfactory to so keen a money maker as Mr. Waish, and the Freie Fresse being a menace to the monopoly in the German field that Washington Hesing has so long striven to establish. The story runs that there is a good deal of the wisdom of the serpent in putting up the price of the service in Chicago, because, it is argued, a general raise can now be safely ordered all along the line without having to meet the standing complaint that the smaller cities are compelled to pay high prices for their news, so that Chicago, which is hig and able to pay handsomely, can be supplied at nominal rates. The large newspapers in the West are smarting under a condition of things which prevents them from exchanging news with their old allies in New York as they had been doing for thirty years, on terms very favorable to themselves, and this, together with the increase in the price of news before a revival of business has fairly set in, will probably still further complicate the problem that is as replete with difficulties already as the vexed Corean question.

The necessity for the enormous increase in rates—the present increase of 50 per cent. having been preceded, as is well known, by one of 30 per cent, a short time since—is generally admitted in "Associated Press" circles to be due to the fact that the losses on the Eastern branch of the service are very large. The Western members must, therefore, be more heavily taxed in order to make up for the luxury of having an arm to the Atlantic seaboard with only one paper in Boston, and that one struggling with litigation recently instituted, to sustain the cost of maintaining a long stretch of wire with such assistance as comes from other weak papers secatered over the large expanse of territory east of the Alleghanies. the newspaper world are understood to be not entirely satisfactory to so keen a

FATHER CORRIGAN'S BIG SCHOOL. It Is to Be Respend by His Successor, as the Parish Is Now in Funds,

The Rev. Charles J. Kelly, who succeeded the late Father Patrick Corrigan as rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken, has decided to reopen the big parochial school on Sept. 4. The school has been closed for about a year. Father Corrigan made an effort about a charge of the parochial school and assume the

charge of the parochiai school and assume the expense of running it. The trustees were unable to see their way clear to complying with Father Corrigan's request.

Father Corrigan's request.

Father Corrigan them closed the school and the school trustees were forced to find accommodations in the public schools for the 1.500 children who had attended the parochial school. They took in as many children as they could find room for, but the schools were overcrowded and a great many were left out.

The reason given by Father Corrigan for closing the school was that his congregation could not afford the expense. Father Kelly said on Sunday that the parish is in a flourishing condition financially, and praised the congregation for their liberality. The school will be in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The Bridge Jumper Identified,

The body of the man who committed suicide by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge on Friday night was identified yesterday as that of David Brown, a Russian, 45 years old. Brown, who was a shirtmaker, lived with his wife and four small children in Eastern Parkway, Brook-lyn. No reason could be given why he should have wanted to kill himself.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC ... THIS DAT Bun rises ... 5 25 | Sun sets 6 40 | Moon rises, 2 15 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.

Arrived Mospay, Aug. 97. Ba Tauric, Jones, Liverpool.
Sa Saale, Kessier, Southampton.
Sa Saale, Kessier, Southampton.
Sa State of California, Braes, Glasgow.
Sa State of California, Braes, Glasgow.
Sa Monmouthabire, Gedre, Gibratar.
Sa Monmouthabire, Gedre, Gibratar.
Sa Carseas, Woodriek, Porto Cabello.
Sa Gailleo, Witton, Boaton.
Sa Kong Aif, Thine, Gibera.
Sa Seneca, Stevans, Havana.
Sa State of Texas. Hav Ara.

(For later arrivals see First Page

Se Kaiser Withelm II., from New York, at Southampton.

Se Blugie, from New York, at Gibraltar.

Se Hindoo, from New York, at Hull.

Se Manhanset, from New York, at Glasgow
Se Fursessin, from New York, at Moville.

MONTED. Sa biate of Nebraska, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island. Sa Kate, from Mediterranean ports for New York, Stations, from New York for Letth, passed Dunnet fead. Se Euclid, from New York for Liverpool, off Brow

Head. Se Mannheim, from New York for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands. RAILED FROM PORRIGH PORTS he Coleridge, from Pernambuses for New York he Port Adelaids, from Phanghal for New York, he Toisto, from Hamburg for New York, he Eurogie, from Maleids for New York. Its California, from Christianeand for New York.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. he Herman Winter, from Boston for New York. he Oringeo, from Boston for New York.

CUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. half To-day. Matte Close. 4:00 A. M. Aller, Browen Flamborough, Kingwon Cass, Shanghal Iroquois, Charleston Kanasa City, Savannah... Britannie, Liverpool. 1 00 P. M. Madlana, Windw d Islandato 80 A. M. New York, Southampton 8 00 A. M.

Soordiand, Antwerp, Vigilancia, Havana El Sol. New Orleans	1 00 P. N	3 00 P. 1 5 00 P. 1
200000	KIND STEAMSHIPS.	
	Due To-day	
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Due W	ednesday, Aug. 29.	
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	huraduy, Aug Bo.	
Zaandam California England Island Create Prince	London Coristiansand	ANE
	Priday Aug. 31.	
Luranie Furrit limitarea Scandia Moravia Prodato El Nar	Liverpool Hamburg Havre Hamburg Gibraitar New Orleans	A TABLE A TABL
Lines A	sulurafay, Sept. 1.	1111
Paris La Biolagne Beigenland City of Rome Pinance Vicia Herambie	Havre Antweep Glasgow Colon	Aug
Bramble	Porto Rico	Attg: 1

Dur Bunday, Sept. 2.

ARTIST HIGBY'S SNAKES,

THEY AMUSE HIM AND SCARE AWAY

The Scheltopusik and the Caunibal Sanks
Are the Features of the Collection—
His Models Are Inclined to Be Nervous. C. H. Highy, a painter of the world and greessome, has a studio on the top floor of 10 East Fourteenth street, which is as uncanny as his favorice productions. On Sunday night a hurgfar attempted to force his way into the studio, but was deterred when he saw Mr. Highy lying in an alcove surrounded by anakes, while several other snakes were taking exercise on the floor, The owner of the collection had put two heavy trunks against a door while he was arranging a new home for his pets. He dared not make a quick movement, as the snakes would attack him. His only resource was to scream, and this he did until assistance arrived. The burglar, who was a former model, made his escape. Mr. Highy replaced the snakes in the den, and then told his neighbors the reason for his outery.

Mr. Higby is a Boston artist. His studio, which is but a temporary affair, as he said, is under the skylight. The glass is covered with dust. Even on this he has traced with his finger dragons, snakes, and distorted faces. In all his pictures there is either a snake or a curve which suggests a snake. The walls of the room are covered with jute artistically decorated. A woman's skull covered with a blond wig grins at the visitor as he enters. The floor, the divans, and the chairs are covered with old rugs, whose figures suggest the mesterious and the uncanny. About the room are scattered chests, green with verdigris, which have been converted into snake iens. There is a constant hissing and scratching, which is rather trying on the nerves.

Mr. Higby is tall and thin, with a pale complexion, heavy black hair and a sombre mien. Itis hands are frail, with tapering fingers. He lives in his studio, with only his snakes for companions. He delights to pose his model in an alcove, which he converts into a miniature stage, and to obtain startling effects by throwing colored lights upon her while she handles his snakes. It is not an easy task to get a good model who will handle even drugged snakes or allow herself to be entwined with reptiles, but Mr. Higby explained that times were hard even for models, and that he has not so much trouble to obtain them as formerly.

At present Mr. Higby has only fifteen reptiles, Two are boa constrictors, one of which is a baby. He has an Egyptian asp and a mixed assortment of rattlesnakes and copperheads. One group is a family of young copperheads, which he has raised himself, ugly little reptiles, the sight of which makes the flesh creep. The camibal snake is the king of the collection, while the scheltopusik, which is said to be half snake and half lizard, is the freak. Mr. Highy says his is the only one in the country. Three were imported from southern Europe. One was purchased by the Park Commissioners for the Cen-tral Park menagerie, the second was retained by the dealer, while Mr. Highy obtained the third. Two have died, but Mr. Highy's is lively and cats an egg a day. Mr. Higby dissected one of these animals once, and found that while the head and tail had all the physical formation of a snake, the stomach and intestines were hose of a lizard.

Thr artist says that he delights to play with makes and mesmerize them, and that he can obtain ideas from their movements. The eyes and lines about the head suggest to him characters and types of men and monsters, which he works over in his pictures. He has handled snakes since his boyhood, but has never been bitten. He says his Egyptian asp would attack his divan at night and allow his anakes to play amuses himself at his friend's expense.

Every snake has his bed, which usually consists of some article of clothing. Mr. Highy shook a pair of trousers yesterday and an eightfoot snake crawled out. The smoking jacket he wore is usually occupied by a baby boa constrictor, which is a healthy infant about four feet

Mr. Higby says that he is not of a melancholy disposition, but that when he is alone in his studio at night, with colored lights falling on his snakes and skulls, strange ideas fit through his mind. It is then that he obtains his best material. Mr. Higby was graduated from the Boston High School, and with the exception of a short time at Harvard has since spent his time in the study of art. While in this city he is associated with Grace Church Chapel and has done much work in the city missions.

SCANLAN, THE MAD ACTOR. His Sanity to Be Passed Upon in a Judicial

Adam of the Superior Court an order to show cause why a committee should not be appointed to take charge of the estate of William J. Scanlan, the actor, who has been in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum two years. The application was made on the petition of Augustus Pitou, the theatrical manager. The petition recites that since Jan. 7, 1882, Mr. Scanlan has been in since Jan. 7, 1882, Mr. Scanlan has been in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum suffering from general paresis. He has many hallucinations. His illness became apparent in the fall of 1891 while he was playing "Mayourneen" in this city. He was singing "Molly O," when suddenly he stopped and declared that there was a crowd of people in the gallery who were mocking him and poking fun at him, hoping to break up his performance by so doing. Then too, he imagined that there was an old woman sitting in one of the front seats who persisted in making faces at him. He also declared that he had enemies who had bored holes in the stage, and that they spoke to him through the holes, hoping thereby to disconcert him. He declared later that he had iost his brogue, and that they uture was blighted.

Mr. Scanlan is 38 years of age. His wife resides at 306 West 127th street. His estate is valued at about \$4,000.

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KING,-At Shinnecock Hills, Long Island. Aug. 25, William Roberts, Jr., Infant son of William Roberts and Linzee Watson King. STEM. - On Sunday, Aug. 28, Mary E. Stem, beloved wife of Sherman Stem, aged 27 years, at the resi dence of her parents, David F. and Catherine G.

funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 29, from her parents' residence, 639 Hart at. Brooklyn. Tamton. Mass. papers please copp. TILDEN. Entered into rest at her residence. 185

Berkeley place, Brooklyn, on Aug. 27, 1894, Harrist s., wife of hamuel D. Tilden, aged 59 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Motices.

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